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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 2 May 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit herewith Malaysia's national report on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) (see annex).

In that regard, we request the Committee to update the submission of Malaysia's national report and make a copy of the latest report available on the website of the Committee.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 2 May 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report by Malaysia on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017)

1. Introduction

As a State Member of the United Nations, Malaysia is fully committed to complying with and implementing all relevant operative provisions of Security Council resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017). Malaysia considers those resolutions a clear manifestation of the international community's unequivocal rejection of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Malaysia is committed to ensuring that appropriate measures are taken to implement those resolutions and will continue to cooperate with the international community to prevent any acts that could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Malaysia reaffirms that the illicit development and procurement of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies and capabilities by any State is unacceptable and contrary to international law. Such activities undermine the international community's resolve and commitment to peaceful relations among States and to the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

2. Measures with regard to the resolutions

Malaysia's implementation of the operative provisions of resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) is in conjunction with its reports submitted pursuant to the respective provisions of resolutions 1540 (2004), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) (see S/AC.44/2004/(02)/35, S/AC.49/2016/1 and S/AC.49/2016/54).

(a) Designations

Individuals and entities (resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017), para. 3)

The Strategic Trade (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2010, which came into force on 1 January 2011, provides for the domestic implementation of sanctions on designated individuals and entities under the Strategic Trade (Restricted End Users and Prohibited End Users) Order 2010, including the freezing of funds and other financial assets or economic resources, the prevention of travel, the prevention of the provision of any financial services (including insurance and reinsurance) and investments and the prohibition of such other activities as may be required under the relevant decisions of the Security Council on designated individuals and entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as listed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and in subsequent Council resolutions.

On 20 June 2016, to facilitate effective implementation of Security Council sanctions on newly designated individuals and entities, the Order was amended to provide automatic reference to the list of designated individuals and entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as maintained by the Committee on its website.

Any person who contravenes the Regulations commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be punished with a fine of not more than RM 1 million or imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or both.

On 14 July 2016, Bank Negara Malaysia (the central bank of Malaysia) issued a circular pursuant to the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 (Act 701) to effect full adoption and implementation of the Order as amended in 2016 by all financial institutions under its purview. In the event of a positive name match arising from ongoing sanctions screening activities, financial institutions are required to alert the Bank through the submission of a standard template report.

On 15 August 2016, based on section 4B of the Labuan Financial Services Authority Act 1996 (Act 545), amended in 2010,[1] the Authority requested all reporting institutions (Labuan banks and investment banks, insurance, reinsurance and insurance-related companies, as well as trust companies) for an immediate check and to report back to the Authority on all match exposure with the designated list of individuals and entities. A total of 200 declarations of no exposure arising from this exercise were received from reporting institutions.

The Securities Commission of Malaysia had, by means of an email blast sent out by the electronic licensing application system on 10 July 2017, requested all capital market services licence holders to provide feedback on their dealings with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In this regard, none of the reporting institutions have representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, provide public and private financial support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or have transactions in securities/investment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or engagement with any individual who is working on behalf of or at the direction of a Democratic People's Republic of Korea bank or financial institution.

The Companies Commission of Malaysia has blacklisted all designated individuals in the consolidated list established and maintained pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) as of 18 August 2017. It has also issued an instruction to all company secretaries and prescribed bodies on the full implementation of resolution 2371 (2017), by ensuring that no new incorporation or appointment of directors and shareholders involves the names listed in the annex to that resolution through enhanced due diligence.

Items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, luxury goods and dual-use conventional arms (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 4, 5 and 7)

Malaysia has implemented measures, under the Strategic Trade Act 2010 (Act 708), to control the export, trans-shipment, transit and brokering of strategic items, including arms and related materiel, and other activities that will or may facilitate the design, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Brokering of strategic items is controlled under the Act by way of

[1] Section 4B (2) of the Act reads:

(2) Any Labuan financial institution who fails to comply with any direction issued under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction —

(a) in the case of an individual person —

(i) to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit; and

(ii) for a continuing offence, to a fine not exceeding two thousand and five hundred ringgit for every day during which the offence continues after conviction; and

(b) in the case of a body corporate or partnership —

(i) to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand ringgit; and

(ii) for a continuing offence, to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

registration, whereby a broker of any strategic items is required to be registered under the Act before brokering in such items.

Those strategic items are military items or dual-use items that are required to be controlled under the global export control regimes, including the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Australia Group and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. These items are specified and maintained in the Strategic Trade (Strategic Items) Order 2010. The Order is updated from time to time, based on the updates made by the respective export control regimes.

The Act requires any person who intends to export, trans-ship or bring in transit strategic items, including arms and related materiel listed in the Order, to apply for a permit from the relevant Authority. In the case of the export, trans-shipment or transit of strategic items to restricted end-user countries such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a person shall obtain a special permit issued by the relevant Authority under the Act. However, the export, trans-shipment or transit of strategic items to prohibited end users, namely, individuals and entities sanctioned under the relevant Security Council resolutions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is totally prohibited under the Act.

(b) Financial

Limit the number of bank accounts to one per diplomatic mission and consular post of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and one per accredited diplomat and consular office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2321 (2016), para. 16)

Bank Negara Malaysia has engaged with all banking institutions and requested details on any active current and/or savings accounts belonging to the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its consular officers. From this ongoing surveillance exercise, it has been confirmed that neither the Embassy nor its consular officers hold more than one banking account with financial institutions in Malaysia.

Close existing representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea within 90 days (resolution 2321 (2016), para. 31)

Financial institutions licensed by Bank Negara Malaysia do not have representative offices or branches in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There are also no branches or subsidiaries from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in operation in Malaysia.

Malaysia submitted a note verbale to the Committee on 18 July 2017 for an exemption to maintain the bank account of the Embassy of Malaysia in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the purpose of diplomatic activities. The Chair of the Committee approved Malaysia's request for the exemption by means of a letter dated 6 February 2018, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2321 (2016).

Prohibit insurance or reinsurance services to vessels owned, controlled or operated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and prohibit public and private financial support from within their territories or by persons or entities subject to their jurisdiction for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 22 and 32)

Based on ongoing surveillance and industry engagements, no insurance company, takaful operator, reinsurance company or retakaful operator in Malaysia provide any insurance or reinsurance services to vessels owned, controlled or operated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In addition, no financial institutions (banks, development financial institutions, insurers, reinsurers and takaful and retakaful operators) provide private financial support to any persons for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to nationals or entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea involved in such trade.

Alert on the use of bulk cash to evade measures imposed by the Security Council (resolution 2321 (2016), para. 35)

Labuan banks and Labuan investment banks do not have dealings with bulk cash. Under section 98 (1) of the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 (Act 704) and section 73 (1) of the Labuan Islamic Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 (Act 705), on the prohibition of certain accounts, all licensed Labuan and/or Islamic banks are prohibited from accepting any money on deposit or loan which is repayable on demand by cheque, draft, order or any other instrument drawn by a depositor on the Labuan bank licensee.

The Royal Malaysian Customs Department has enforced regulations for cargo and travellers entering or leaving the country to declare on the customs declaration form No. 22 under Customs Regulations 1977, if they are carrying cash or bearer negotiable instruments exceeding US $10,000 or the equivalent. Any offences committed under the Customs Act 1967 (Act 235) and the Anti-Money-Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (Act 613) relating to bulk cash will be investigated accordingly.

Prohibition of the opening, maintenance and operation of all new or existing joint ventures or cooperative entities with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2371 (2017), para. 12, and resolution 2375 (2017), para. 18)

No financial institutions have any existing joint ventures or cooperative entities with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Bank Negara Malaysia made a policy decision in 2013 not to award licences to entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; this includes joint ventures and cooperative entities licensed and/or regulated by the Bank only.

The Securities Commission of Malaysia issued a publication on its website that requested its capital market intermediaries to comply with those provisions. None of the reporting institutions have new joint ventures or cooperative entities with individuals or entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Companies Commission of Malaysia has issued an instruction to all company secretaries and prescribed bodies to take immediate steps in ensuring that no new incorporation or appointment of directors and shareholders involving Democratic People's Republic of Korea citizens is established.

The Labuan Financial Services Authority has informed all reporting institutions (Labuan banks and Labuan investment banks, insurance, reinsurance and insurance-related companies, as well as trust companies) on the prohibition of Democratic People's Republic of Korea labour (working permits) and the prohibition of opening, maintaining and operating any new or existing joint ventures or cooperatives with other entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Any exemptions thereto will be determined on a case-by-case basis, pursuant to paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 2375 (2017).

Prohibitions contained in paragraph 11 of resolution 2094 (2013) apply to the clearing of funds and companies performing financial services (resolution 2371 (2017), paras. 13 and 14)

The circular issued by the central bank to all financial institutions on 14 July 2016 for the full adoption and implementation of the Strategic Trade (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2010 with regard to countries and persons designated under the Strategic Trade (Restricted End Users and Prohibited End Users) Order 2010 gives full effect to the requirement under paragraphs 13 and 14 of resolution 2371 (2017).

On 15 August 2017, the Labuan Financial Services Authority informed all reporting institutions (Labuan banks and Labuan investment banks, insurance, reinsurance and insurance-related companies, as well as trust companies) of the mandate to conduct an immediate check and to report back to the Authority on all exposure matches with the designated list of individuals and entities. The Authority also mandated control measures to be applied accordingly within the prescribed timeline. From that exercise, a total of 200 declarations of no exposure were received from reporting institutions.

The Securities Commission has the power, under section 58 of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 (Act 671), to issue licences for capital market-regulated activities in Malaysia. The Securities Commission has an internal policy that does not allow entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to operate in Malaysia.

(c) Transportation

Prohibition on owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and inspection of vessels with the consent of the flag State on the high seas if cargo is believed to contain prohibited items (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 8, 9, 12, 20 and 23, and resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017), para. 7)

Based on the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the Merchant Shipping (Amendment and Extension) Act 2007 (Act A1316), all port authorities have been informed about the implementation of the operative provisions through the issuance of an information notice by the respective port authorities in Malaysia. The port authorities are required to monitor all vessels in transit through Malaysia for links with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by means of the pre-arrival notification system, in particular ship and/or flag registration, company and/or ownership registration, the authority that issued the International Ship Security Certificate and the 10 previous ports of call.

The Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency has issued an instruction to all operational units to monitor vessel movement in the Malaysian Maritime Zone and to interdict any suspected vessel based on the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Act 2004 (Act 633) and the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952.

The Central Bank of Malaysia and the Labuan Financial Services Authority have reported that none of the domestic insurers or takaful operators provided insurance services to any vessel flagged in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Inspection of rail and road cargo for prohibited items and seizure and disposal of items prohibited by Security Council resolutions (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 6, 21 and 40)

Malaysia has implemented measures under the Strategic Trade Act 2010 to board any conveyance (vessel, train, vehicle, aircraft and any other means of transport) by which persons or items can be carried and to search all parts of such conveyance. An authorized officer is empowered to search, inspect and seize any items, including strategic or unlisted items, together with any container, package, conveyance or other article on board, including items that are being loaded or unloaded.

It also authorizes the Controller of the Act, after consultation with the Public Prosecutor, at any time the Controller considers it appropriate, to order the disposal of the strategic items or unlisted items together with any container, package, conveyance or other article in which the strategic items or unlisted items are stored, kept or found, record, book, account, document or computerized data subject to compliance with the specific procedures laid down in the Act.

Facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from Democratic People's Republic of Korea flagged vessels (resolution 2375 (2017), para. 11)

A notice on the implementation of this provision was issued to all port authorities that reminded all terminals not to engage in or facilitate such activities with any Democratic People's Republic of Korea flagged vessels without permission from the Government of Malaysia.

Under the Fisheries Act 1985 (Act 317),[2] the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, through the Department of Fisheries, does not allow any form of trans-shipment of fish between fishing vessels or between fishing vessels and carrier vessels in national waters.

(d) Sectoral

Prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer of copper, nickel, silver and zinc; coal, iron and iron ore; and lead and lead ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2321 (2016), para. 8, and resolution 2371 (2017), paras. 8 and 10)

All port operators, terminals and private jetties that handles related cargo on these obligations have been informed by all port institutions and/or commissions in Malaysia to monitor any cargo arriving at the port via the submission of cargo manifest. All vessels owned and/or flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are prohibited from entering Malaysian waters and ports unless approved by the Government of Malaysia. The relevant acts and regulations referred to for these operative paragraphs are as follows:

(a) Port Authorities Act 1963 (Act 488);

(b) Penang Port Commission Act 1955 (Act 140).

[2] Section 15 (2) reads: "No foreign fishing vessel shall load or unload any fish, fuel or supplies or trans-ship any fish in Malaysian fisheries waters without the written approval of the Director General". Section 20 reads: "Any person who brings into or has in his possession, custody or control in Malaysian fisheries waters fish taken or received from a foreign fishing vessel shall, unless he is authorized in writing so to do by the Director General, be guilty of an offence".

Prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer of new helicopters and vessels to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2321 (2016), para. 30)

The Strategic Trade Act 2010 provides control over the export, trans-shipment, transit and brokering of strategic items, including arms and related materiel, and other activities that will or may facilitate the design, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

In addition, new helicopters and vessels are controlled as strategic items under the Strategic Trade (Strategic Items) Order 2010, a subsidiary legislation under the Act. The export of helicopters and vessels from Malaysia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, one of the restricted end-user countries listed under the Strategic Trade (Restricted End Users and Prohibited End Users) Order 2010, is prohibited unless a person obtains a special permit issued by the relevant Authority under the Act. However, the export, trans-shipment or transit of such items to prohibited end users, namely, individuals and entities from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have been sanctioned under the relevant Security Council resolutions, are totally prohibited under the Act.

Prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer of seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2371 (2017), para. 9)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, through the Department of Fisheries, will implement port State control for fishing vessels from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea requesting the use of Malaysian ports for the purpose of unloading any fish, fuel or supplies or trans-shipping any fish based on sections 15 (2) and 20 of the Fisheries Act 1985.[2] Any request from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for that purpose will be denied by the Director General of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia, and any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Fisheries Act 1985 shall be guilty of an offence under section 25 (a) of the Act.

Based on section 4 (2) (a) of the Fisheries Development Authority Act 1971 (Act 49), any request from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for wholesale licences and import licences for the importation of seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and all other forms of aquatic invertebrates) will be denied by the Fisheries Development Authority through gazetted customs entry points in the States of Sabah and Sarawak.

Based on section 11 (1) of the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011 (Act 728), any request for an import permit for the importation of seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and all other forms of aquatic invertebrates) from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through gazetted customs entry points in west Malaysia and the Federal Territory of Labuan will be denied by the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services.

Prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer of all condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products and crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2375 (2017), paras. 13–15)

To date, Malaysia has no business ties in the oil and gas sector with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the PETRONAS Group and all its business units.

Malaysia continues to monitor and take action against the illegal export of petroleum under the Control of Supplies Act 1961 (Act 122). To date, no approvals have been granted for the export of any refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Prohibition on the supply, sale or transfer of textiles from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2375 (2017), para. 16)

The Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation has no record of any Malaysian company which imports textiles, fabrics or any apparel products (fully or partly completed) from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(e) Proliferation network

Prohibition on specialized teaching and training and the suspension of scientific and technical cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 10–11)

Malaysia has implemented measures under the Strategic Trade Act 2010 to prohibit any person from providing any technical assistance, which includes instruction, skills, training, working knowledge and consulting services, within or outside Malaysia, if such technical assistance is intended for use in connection with a restricted activity, namely, any activity that supports the development, production, handling, usage, maintenance, storage, inventory or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or participation in transactions with persons engaged in such activities.

Malaysia's cooperation with other countries in the field of nuclear science and technology is established under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Technical Cooperation Programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not a State member of IAEA, Malaysia does not have any cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the field of nuclear science and technology.

Inspection of personal luggage and checked baggage and restriction of members of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea associated with its nuclear and ballistic missile programme (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 13 and 15)

The Royal Malaysian Customs Department has sufficient legislation to inspect luggage and passengers, including the personal luggage and checked baggage of individuals entering into or departing from Malaysia, for effective border control management. Subject to that legislation, the Customs Department has issued specific instructions to all states' customs stations, ports and airports to conduct inspections on individuals entering into or departing from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through Malaysia.

In addition, the Immigration Department is taking the necessary actions to tighten the clearance of Democratic People's Republic of Korea passengers at the point of entry. Immediate action (refusal of entry and removal) will be taken with regard to persons of concern, such as those on watch lists or non-bona fide passengers, if detected.

Work authorization for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 33–34, resolution 2371 (2017), para. 11, and resolution 2375 (2017), para. 17)

Based on records of employment of the Department of Labour, there are no nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea currently employed in Malaysia. The Department of Labour will continue to conduct statutory inspections on workplaces to ensure that this policy is adhered to.

As for Sabah and Sarawak, the Department of Labour in Sabah and Sarawak exercises extra control measures through the issuance of employer licences for the employment of non-resident employees under section 118 of the Sabah Labour

Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) and section 119 of the Sarawak Labour Ordinance (Sarawak Cap. 76). In Sarawak, the licence issued is subject to the approval in principle, approved by the committee chaired by the State Secretary of Sarawak. The licence issued is also subject to the quota approved by the committees chaired by the Immigration Department. To date, there is no record of the issuance of any licence with regard to the employment of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(f) Vienna Conventions

Reduce the number of staff at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, prohibit the practice of professional or commercial activities by diplomatic agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and prohibit the use of real property for any purpose other than diplomatic or consular activities (resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 14, 17 and 18)

The current number of staff at the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Kuala Lumpur has been reduced to 13 (as of February 2018). Malaysia stands guided by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 in implementing the provisions related to privileges and immunities given to Democratic People's Republic of Korea Mission and diplomats in Malaysia.

Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia issued and circulated a note verbale, dated 16 October 2017, to all diplomatic missions, including the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, consular offices and international organizations in Malaysia, with regard to the obligation to observe and respect Malaysia's laws, rules and regulations. The note verbale highlighted that all diplomatic missions, consular offices and international organizations should abstain from conducting any activities not in line with the diplomatic and consular job scope and should respect the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 and Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963.

(g) International and regional cooperation

Malaysia believes that enhanced international and regional cooperation is the way to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their related systems. In fulfilling Malaysia's continuous commitment to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Malaysia has contributed actively to international non-proliferation and counterproliferation efforts through various operational initiatives and forums.

(i) International cooperation

Malaysia has consistently condemned the series of nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Malaysia has also participated actively in IAEA initiatives since becoming a member in 1969 and has held numerous regional training sessions and workshops under the Technical Cooperation Programme

Malaysia endorsed the Proliferation Security Initiative in April 2014 and has actively participated in workshops and seminars organized by members of the Initiative in several countries, including in the United States, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. Malaysia has attended all four Nuclear Security Summits.

Malaysia has put in place its international cooperation regimes in the form of mutual legal assistance, extradition and various sectoral agreements and/or

memorandums of understanding in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their related systems.

(ii) Regional cooperation

Malaysia plays an active and constructive role in non-proliferation and disarmament efforts at various regional and international forums. Malaysia co-chaired the seventh, eighth and ninth Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum intersessional meetings on non-proliferation and disarmament, from 2015 to 2017, together with Canada and New Zealand. Malaysia hosted the seventh and eighth meetings in 2015 and 2016, respectively, where issues of non-proliferation and disarmament of weapons of mass destruction, including non-compliance with international non-proliferation obligations, were discussed.

During Malaysia's chairmanship of ASEAN in 2015, Malaysia has been consistent in expressing concerns about the nuclear and ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other activities related thereto. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been urged to exercise self-restraint and comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as its commitments under the Joint Statement of the Fourth Round of the Six-Party Talks in 2005.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned laws, regulations and initiatives, Malaysia will continue to institute additional measures if necessary to enforce the operative provisions as prescribed under resolutions 1540 (2004), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2276 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017).